

## 1. Core Difference Between One-Way Listening and Two-Way (Reciprocal) Listening

- **One-Way Listening:** This type of listening involves receiving information without direct interaction or feedback from the speaker. It is primarily transactional, focusing on the transfer of information. Common scenarios include lectures, presentations, and media consumption.
- **Two-Way (Reciprocal) Listening:** This involves interaction and dialogue, where the listener is also a participant in the conversation. It is interactional, aiming to maintain social relations and facilitate communication. The listener may also be a speaker, which introduces both the requirement to respond appropriately and the opportunity to clarify information immediately.

## 2. Three Components of the Classic Exchange Structure (IRF)

The classic exchange pattern in micro-level interactions is known as **Initiation-Response-Follow-up (IRF)**:

**1.Initiation:** A question or statement that starts the exchange.

**2.Response:** The answer or reaction to the initiation.

**3.Follow-up:** Acknowledgment or evaluation of the response, often using formulaic expressions like "I see," "Really?" or "That's interesting."

## 3. Concept of Tone Units (Chunking) in Pronunciation

- **Tone Units/Chunking:** In pronunciation, speakers divide speech into chunks, known as tone units, which are marked by pitch movement and pauses. This chunking helps convey meaning by organizing speech into meaningful units.
- **Importance for Conveying Meaning:** By grouping words and phrases into tone units, speakers can emphasize important information, signal the end of a thought, and guide the listener's understanding. This organization is crucial for effective communication, as it helps the listener process the information and grasp the intended meaning.

## 4. "Language Threshold Hypothesis" in L2 Reading

- **Language Threshold Hypothesis:** This hypothesis suggests that a certain level of second language (L2) proficiency is necessary before L1 reading strategies and higher-level skills can be effectively applied. In other words, L2 readers must reach a specific linguistic threshold in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and discourse knowledge to utilize their existing reading skills and comprehend texts effectively.

## 5. "Rhetorical Situation" in Writing

- **Rhetorical Situation:** This refers to the context in which writing occurs and includes the following key components:

**1.Writer:** The person creating the text, whose identity is co-constructed with the reader through the text.

**2.Reader:** The intended audience, who can play various roles and may be real or imagined.

**3.Text:** The written document itself, which is unique but also situated within a network of other texts.

4.**Reality**: The context and subject matter being written about, which is interpreted through language and other semiotic systems.

## 6. Main Focus of the "Process Approach" to Second Language Writing

**Process Approach**: This approach emphasizes writing as a recursive, exploratory, and generative process. The main focus is on the writer's composing process, which includes:

- o **Planning**: Developing ideas and organizing thoughts.
- o **Drafting**: Writing initial versions of the text.
- o **Revising**: Making changes based on feedback and self-reflection.
- o **Editing**: Refining the text for clarity, coherence, and correctness.

The process approach aims to develop effective writing strategies and encourages a supportive and collaborative environment to allow students to work through their processes.

### Fill in the Gap with the appropriate keyword 10PTS

- 1.The process of standardizing a language variety through formal rules and documentation is called **codification**.
- 2.The Information Processing Model introduces the concept of **parallel distributed** processing, where listeners integrate information from multiple sources simultaneously.
- 3.Meta-cognitive strategies in listening involve planning, **monitoring**, and evaluating the listening process.
- 4.Interactions aimed at creating and maintaining social relationships, such as casual conversations, are examples of **interactional** communication.
- 5.The classic micro-level exchange pattern in conversation is Initiation-Response-**Follow-up** (IRF).
- 6.In pronunciation, emphasizing certain syllables or words to highlight important information is known as giving them **prominence**.
- 7.L2 readers often begin reading in the L2 before they have fully developed **oral** language skills, unlike most L1 readers.
- 8.The "**Lexical Quality**" Hypothesis suggests that the quality and quantity of a reader's word knowledge are both crucial for comprehension.
- 9.Strategic reading involves deliberate, goal-oriented, and reader-initiated actions to **control** and **modify** reading efforts.
- 10.Writing is always embedded in a **rhetorical situation**, which includes the writer, the reader, the text, and reality.